THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

VOLUME XXXIII.
NUMBER 20.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, MAY 17, 1886

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 10TH MAY.

A WONDERFUL physical phenomenon, not noticed by the Government Meteorologists—the lazy hounds who receive handsome pay and neglect their duty—nor by the learned Fathers in St. Xavier's College. The Weekist of the *Saturday Evening Englishman* says, "the *barometer* fell *ten degrees* during the squall on Wednesday the 5th instant." We may now reckon upon his falling into a mare's nest at no distant date. In these days of ologies what a delightful thing it is to be intensely scientific!

AT A RECENT meeting of the Indian Section of the London Society of Arts, Mr. James Gibbs C.S I., late of the Supreme Council of India, read a paper on the "History of Archæology in India," in which he gave a good general account of the three Asiatic Societies of this country. The Bengal Society of course takes up the largest space, even for a bare enumeration of its works. After naming Jones, Colebrook, Wilson, Hodgson, Prinsep, Mill and a few other of the most revered members of the Society Mr. Gibbs says, "One other name I must add; that of Babu Rajendralala Mitra, L.L.D., C.I.E., who after labouring for the Society for many years in various offices, was on the last vacancy elected its President, a distinction he had well earned for the good services he had rendered, especially in regard to the preparation of the 'Bibliotheca Indica' as also for his own independent publications."

THE Bombay Government has nominated Messrs. Lee-Warner and Adams as the local members of the Finance Committee. The Government might have afforded to sleep over the matter for some months, as the Committee is in no particular hurry to leave the cool heights of Simla to seek the burning heat and work of the plains. Sir Rivers Thompson's Government is more practical and business-like, and we have not heard who the Bengal nominees are to be. But we may make ourselves easy on the score, for the Government will take good care that no obstructionist can get in.

"THE sumptuous furniture and effects at Elveden Hall, Suffolk, the property of the Maharajah Duleep Singh, are to be sold next month. They comprise Indian and China wares, chairs and sofas covered with embroidered Cashmere, oriental curtains, carriages, horses, harness, wines, and a library." The fashionable auctioneers may lose their commission, for the Maharaja's detention at Aden will unquestionably affect his plans and His Highness may have further use of his good things inEngland, though on a reduced and moderate scale.

A ROUGH estimate, made by the London Post Office authorities, shows that the number of words signalled out of London on the occasion of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Government statement was about 1,500,000, being almost twice as many as on any previous occasion, the highest record hitherto being 860,000. Mr. Gladstone's speech alone amounted to 24,700 words. Taking the speech to have occupied somewhere like 3½ hours in the delivery, we have an average of more than 120 words per minute.

THE following is going the round of the papers. Some enthusiastic Buddhist admirers of Colonel Olcott in Ceylon have expressed a desire to perpetuate the memory of the "Grand Old Man with the Rishi beard" by erecting a granite statue of him at the door of their temple. They wrote to the Colonel for "the height and other measurements of his body; but he begged to be excused, on the plea that he was not worthy of the honour. Possibly he had not much faith in the qualifications of the sculptor his admirers might select for the work.

WE QUOTE the following from the *Indian Witness* for the benefit of such of our readers as may have an idea of "getting rich in a night" as one of our adages has it, by the convenient instrumentality of lotteries:—"I have received several prospectuses of the Hamburgh lotteries, and shewn them to a German missionary here. He says that, 'the High Government of Hamburgh' is nothing else than the Municipality, and that the principal prize-winners are invariably the members of the Municipality, the Bankers, and their friends and relatives. Hamburgh is full of German Jews and the land-sharks of Germany. An attempt is being made in the German Parliament to put down lotteries."

TUESDAY, 11TH MAY.

MR. EDISON'S invention, which enables an operator to transmit and receive telegrams from, or to, a rapidly-moving train, has been tested at Chicago and Milwaukee. The experiment attracted a large number of leading men connected with railways, telegraph lines, and others interested in the progress of electrical science, and it was fully successful. The train had four cars, the tops of which were connected by wires. A way-side station was fitted up to receive and transmit the messages between the train and the stationary line. A magnet is used to charge the tin plates at the top of the cars, and the instrument on the train is connected with the ground by a wire running to the axles of the car wheels. It is a remarkable step forward in electrical knowledge, and seems te suggest almost indefinite further advances. The fact that a telegraphic message can leap through the air, a distance of thirty or forty feet, and be transmitted without hindrance or mutilation is a thing not even dreamed of in the philosophy of a year ago. And it is now well nigh achieved.

THE celebrated "Hairy Family" have left Bombay for England under the charge of Messrs. Archer and Farrington. It is stated that they will be presented to Her Majesty at Windsor Castle soon after their arrival, and will then be on show at the Indian Exhibition.

THE CONSTRUCTION of the Trans-Caspian Railway is making such rapid progress that it is calculated that by the middle of this month it will be completed as far as Merv, and by the end of July as far as the Amu Darya. As matters at present stand the line is completed within 140 kilometres of Sarakhs, and when this latter point is reached Russia will have railway communication within 200 kilometres of Herat. It follows, therefore, should the Indian Government sanction the extension of its railway system to Herat, that Russia would at no very distant date be in direct railway communication with India. The number of men at present engaged upon the Russian Trans-Caspian lines of railway is from 16,000 to 18,000, most of the labourers being Turcomans. This body has during the past eight months completed 380 kilometres of railway.

THE POPE has instructed the Sacred Congregation to study the Irish Question, especially in connection with Gladstone's Irish Bill. The Irish Catholic Bishops are to be consulted on the subject. Mayhap his Holiness has not yet abdicated sacerdotal supremacy over the Hibernian Land of Catholicism.

MR. GINNETT, a circus proprietor, has recovered £1,500 damages from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, for a sensational libel. What could be the character of the libel, we wonder.

THE CEYLON pearl-fisheries promise to be very successful. Two of the banks are believed to contain fully thirty millions of oysters, which may be fished in 1880, while on two other banks three hundred millions will be fishable in 1888 and 1889. Should these estimates be realized, the colonial revenue for the years mentioned will be augmented by the handsome sum of Rs. 7,500,000, assuming the oysters to realize Rs. 25 the thousand.

A LARGE quantity of salvage from the wreck of the P. and O. steamer *Indus* has arrived at Colombo. On opening the boxes and portmanteaux a mass of rotten clothing and personal effects of every kind was found, presenting a very extraordinary appearance. Occasionally dressing cases and jewellery and other valuables occured. The specie box—said to contain Rs. 3,20,000—has also been landed and taken charge of by the Wharf and Warehouse Company. From all accounts it would appear that Captain Bailey's efforts will be very successful, as the solid cakes of valuable indigo as a rule receive but little damage from immersion in salt water. But has he been able to save General Cunnigham's valuable papers?

THE MORRIS COLLEGE, Nagpore, has been affiliated to the Calcutta University in law.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH MAY

THE RIPON Hospital at Simla is now in full working trim. The professional nurses have arrived, and applications are coming in for the prettily furnished rooms which are reserved for European patients. There are two private rooms available at 3 Rs. per diem and two at 4 Rs. These rooms are provided with every comfort, and will well stand comparison with the accommodation of a Simla Hotel or Boarding-house. But would the hotel owners and boarding-house keepers stand it? Would they not raise the same objections they did, and not unjustly, at Darjeeling with regard to the Eden Sanitarium.

THE *Shanghai Courier*, in a sensational article, says that war is again impending between France and China, and adds that it is easy to see that the Chinese are preparing for war. It predicts that ere many months have passed over, hostilities will be renewed. The Chinese, it says, are rapidly arming, their arsenals are being filled up with munitions and materials of war, native gunpowder factories are running to their utmost point, out-posts are being fortified, and the Southern ports are still being protected by torpedoes. The contingency predicted by the *Courier* is supposed to be too remote to give apprehension.

THE Italian railway directors are almost offering an inducement to their countrymen to be bitten by mad dogs by abating 75 per cent. of the fare for persons travelling to Paris to undergo M. Pasteur's treatment. A silly girl once told her friend that she was so happy that papa was bitten by a mad dog, and they would be all going to Paris!

THERE was some likelihood lately of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Dukes of Sutherland and Manchester, the Marquis of Lorne, the Earls of Kimberley and Derby, the Marquis of Hartington, and Lords and Commoners of high degree too numerous to specify, being summoned in a county court at the suit of a butcher for meat supplied, but not paid for. His Royal Highness and his noble friends formed the committee of the Empire Club, which has been lately closed owing to financial embarrassment, and one of the creditors is a butcher to whom a sum of three hundred pounds is owing. The Club can not pay its debts, and by the rules the committee are not liable for a larger amount than is covered by the property of the Club—which is practically *nil*.

THERE has been yet one more shooting accident at Rawlpindi; some European and Eurasian "lads," members of a shooting party, had some altercations with some 'native' boys, and shortly afterwards, a member of the shooting party was, as he states, firing at a dove while he "accidentally" shot two of the "native lads" in the legs. The Deputy Commissioner of course adjudged that it is an accident, although the accident might, for aught we know, have naturally a great deal to do with the altercation. But it was best not to rake up matters, and the native lads, evidently poor people without the resources to carry a prosecution against Europeans and Eurasians through successfully, had to satisfy themselves with some paltry money compensation.

MADHUB GIRI, the Mohunt of Tarakesvara, got into a scrape and has, happily for him, got out of it. One Triguna Charan Giri charged the Mahunt, who is said to be his family Guru, with outraging the modesty of his girl wife, and attempting to commit adultery with her while imparting the sacred *Mantra*. The case was heard by the Joint Magistrate of Sirampore, All the complainant's witnesses including the outraged wife, broke down hopelessly under the severe cross examination of Mr. Gasper, ably supported by Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder from Calcutta, and the Magistrate had no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the case was a false and malicious one. He not only discharged the defendant but directed that the rival Giri and his witnesses and Muktear should be criminally prosecuted in return. It is said that Triguna is a discarded and disappointed *ex-Sishya* of the Mahunt, and wanted to wreck his vengeance with the aid of and at the instigation of the Mohunt's enemies, of whom the High Priest has

no lack. He has acquired a most unenviable notoriety which not unnaturally induces his enemies to try a hand in the game of a criminal prosecution for adultery, for this we believe is the third prosecution of the kind. A return match however may do no little good. The Mohunt is well able to pay the piper for it.

THURSDAY, 13TH MAY.

IT NEED not be a matter of wonder that solicitors are in general very circumspect in their dealings with men and money. Their responsibilities are immense and they have sometimes to pay damages and indemnities to an extent well calculated to chill the energies of the boldest of them. A French notary public, who discharges most of the functions of a solicitor, recently got into a scrape, worth knowing outside the profession. On the 14th of October 1876 he received from a client an autograph will the date only being left blank. He made the omission good, as he thought at the testator's request, but a slip of the pen dated the instrument as executed on the 14th February 1876. When probate was being taken, a will dated 14th of July 1876 turned up, in which legacies to the extent of eight hundred thousand francs slipped through the hands of the legatees under the first mentioned will. They turned upon the careless notary and sued him for damages and obtained a decree for the full amount of their loss. In Calcutta solicitors have had to pay damages occasionally, though rarely to the alarming extent of 800,000 francs.

STATISTICS have been collected of duelling in France during the last 15 years. Since 1870 no less than 847 hostile encounters are said to have taken place among the Civil population only giving an average of 63 per year. The affairs were however comparatively harmless, considering that only 87 encounters ended fatally.

THE Language Club of New York has lately been discussing the cost of superfluous words in legal documents. A Code was, it appears, submitted to the Legislature for doing away with the superfluities and it was pointed out that in an ordinary deed of transfer the 950 words now ordinarily used might be reduced to 90 and those in an ordinary mortgage to 300. New York alone registers an average of 1,500 deeds a month, and it is estimated that the actual saving to the public would amount at least to 1,00,000 dollars a year. The lawyers, however, as might be expected were opposed to the introduction of the Code, and it had to be rejected. A reform, however, is sadly wanted and a number of whereases and provided alwayses may with advantage to all concerned, be removed. We have been no gainers by importing the English system of conveyancing. One of the eminent judiciaries of the land, no less an authority than Sir Barnes Peacock, once remarked that the Bengali form of conveyancing was the most succinct and unmystifying he knew and its "grandson after son" clause was a good deal better and clearer than a thousand complicated covenants which the lay public can make nothing of except with the aid of lawyers who often disagree among themselves as to the correct import. It is necessary, however, that the reform should begin at the fountain head.

A MOST interesting ceremonial, says the *Hongkong Telegraph*, was gone through in the local Supreme Court on the morning of the 1st April after the verdict in the case *Lee Pinge v. The Fire Insurance Co., of Hamburg*, was rendered. It was the handing over to the special jurors the sum of ten dollars each for their five day's attendance. The Chief Justice smiled, the Deputy Registrar hid his face in his handkerchief, the Clerk of the Court winked to the Usher, the members of the bar rubbed their noses and nudged each other, the public audibly giggled, and the jurors looked supremely foolish.

THE Americans have brought out a new gun. The peculiarities of its manufacture are kept secret, but the tests made show wonderful penetrative power. One of the guns tested—a small one, half-inch calibre —was loaded with one ounce of powder and a steel bullet two inches long. The target was made of seven iron plates, each three-eighths of an inch thick, and securely bolted together. The first four of these plates were pierced by the projectile and the fifth was deeply indented. The target was placed quite near the gun. A further test is to be made. It is claimed that a canon constructed on this plan will throw a solid shot fifteen miles. *Cui bono*, but to kill man and to desecrate his abode? It is but the play of perverted ingenuity.

IT IS rumoured that the Church of England clergy of Yorkshire are signing a petition asking Convocation not to sanction the use of the Revised Bible.

TO SHOW their interest in the Temperance reform, and to encourage the people to follow their example, the King and Queen of Sweeden are said to have taken the pledge. We don't say it won't do any good. But President Grant's permanent turning of the wine-glass up side down did not effect any wonders. Have their Majesties taken steps to give up the excise revenue and abolish all grogshops?

FRIDAY 14TH MAY.

THE Thakoor of Gondal has made a strict rule that, as far as possible, his subjects should be employed in State Service in preference to candidates who are not his subjects. It is only in a case where a properly qualified person cannot be had from the subjects of the State that an outsider's services are engaged. To us these rules have no special significance except for evil. The powerful law of supply and demand must do and should regulate, these things. It is not wise to foster useless heart-burning within small areas.

AN ANNONYMOUS Tipperah correspondent has several complaints against a newly appointed high official of Tipperah. We need hardly remind our correspondent that journalists cannot afford to notice, much less to publish, these diatribes unless properly authenticated. We cannot encourage a stab in the dark.

THE *East* very properly draws attention to the unnecessary, uncalled for, and avoidable rudeness of official communiques in the shape of summonses, subphœnas, and notices issued by our mufassil courts. Why should highly respectable gentlemen be insulted by being addressed *Tumi* instead of *Apani* to which they are always accustomed? Courtesy is not a very costly commodity, and even a high Government official has no right to wound the susceptibilities of the people by these uncalled-for and gratuitous insults. Means surely may be devised for effecting an improvement, and there can be no conceiveable harm in addressing respectable people with *Apani*. Some ministerial officers, we are glad to say, occasionally change the objectionable *Tumi* into *Apani* when respectable parties are concerned. But there is no reason why the practice should not be universal.

THE recent improvements in the size and quality of the embossed postal envelopes, and the introduction of registered envelopes with all their advantages are not so popular as they should have been, or as might have been expected. The prices have been raised all round, by nearly fifty per cent. and we need not be surprised that the new introductions are not very popular. The so-called half-anna envelopes cost eight pies instead of six. The one anna envelopes cost a few pies extra and the registration envelopes of a larger size are priced two annas and eight pies. The people will not unnaturally devoutly wish for the old blotting pad days, and won't have the larger size and better stuff if Government is persistent on the shop-principle.

WE MAKE room for the following ode composed by Lord Tennyson on the occasion of the opening of the Indo-Colonial Exhibition :

Welcome! Welcome! With one Voice
In your Welfare we rejoice,
Sons and brothers that have sent
From Isle and Cape and Continent
Produce of your field and flood,
Mount and mine, and primal wood,
Works of subtle brain and hand,
And splendour of the morning land,
Gifts from every British zone
Britons hold your own!

May we find, as ages run,
The mother featured in the son!
And may yours for ever be
That old strength and constancy,
Which has made your fathers great
In our ancient Island State,
And where'er her flag may fly,
Glorying between sea and sky,
Makes the might of Britain known!
Britons hold your own!

Britain fought her sons of yore:
Britain failed; and never more,
Careless of our growing kin,
Shall we sin our fathers sin—
Men, that in a narrower day,
Unprophetic rulers they,
Drove from out the mothers nest
That young eagle of the West
To forage for herself alone,
Britons hold your own!

Sharers of our glorious past,
Brothers, must we part at last?
Shall not we, through good and ill,
Cleave, to one another still
Britain's myriad voices call:
Sons, be welded each and all
Into one Imperial whole,
One with Britain heart and soul,
One life, one flag, one fleet, one throne!
Britons hold your own!

And God guard all!

Britons are exhorted to hold their own, but the Poet Laureate has not a good word either for India or the Colonists.

SATURDAY, 15TH MAY.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S portrait has been burnt, and by people of his own political creed. A "Lancashire Radical" writes:—"The other evening, and I mention the circumstance with great regret, Mr. Chamberlain's picture, which had been hanging up on one of the walls of a Liberal club near here, was taken down and put on the fire. I am sorry beyond measure to relate this hateful incident, but I should not be giving you a true account of the feeling of Radicals here were I to omit to mention it." Not an unmeaning political dodge.

A REMARKABLE custom exists among the Roumanians living in the westerly Carpathians. Every year, at the Feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul, a market is held on the crest of the Gaina, from 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, and here all the marrigeable girls of the entire district assemble with their parents in order to be viewed and claimed. Mothers, aunts, grandmothers, and various female friends contribute to the dowry, and this completed it is carried to the market on the Gaina in neatly made trunks decorated with flowers, and carried by the family's best horses. Cattle, bees, and other household requisites are also added to the dowry. On the Gaina every family which has a marriageable daughter occupies a distinct tent, in which the dowry is exhibited, and in which the bride-viewers are expected. The bachelors, too, are accompanied by parents or relatives, in whose company they inspect the girls who are eligible. The young men bring the best they possess, and each must particularly come with a girdle of gold or silver. After the brides are chosen the public betrothal takes place, being conducted by a hermit who lives in this lonely spot. The mark of betrothal is not a ring, but a beautifully embroidered handkerchief. The betrothal is in many cases pre-arranged; but the ceremony must be gone through all the same. If a girl goes to the market knowing beforehand that an admirer will be there to claim her, so much the better for her. Still she must take her dowry and occupy her tent and place herself on view like the rest. Sir Madhava Rao, should at once intervene to prevent these marriages without courtship.

THREE Japanese officers have arrived in Calcutta deputed by their Government to study the military institutions of India. A British Officer has been nominated to attend them. They had a mind to be present at the Camp of Exercise but are a little too late for it unless Government should organise another for their special benefit. They will travel all over India after visiting the seat of the Government—we mean Simla.

MR. HENNIKER Heaton and the 128 gentlemen who voted with him for the international penny post are not beaten. They have taken up the challenge of officialdom, and are going to prove that their scheme will pay, despite the economists and the experts. That is as it should be. If Mr. Heaton and his friends make good their point, or even find reasonable grounds for supposing that the loss on the new scheme would be greatly less than the Post Office estimates it, nobody would be better pleased than the Post Office. The reform would be a great gain.

WE ARE told that the introduction of railways into China will now make rapid progress, owing to the conversion of Prince Chun, the Emperor's father. In proof of conversion we have the fact that Prince Chun has at this moment a miniature railway working in the garden of his palace at Pekin. But surely there is a great difference between keeping a tame locomotive and assenting to the construction of a railway system throughout the country.

A LADY wants a brother and a man to horsewhip "a villain of the deepest dye" all the way from the end of Regent Street to the Reform Club. She recently advertised to this effect in the agony column of the London *Morning Post*, and, if there is any chivalry left, her appeal ought not to go unanswered. But what outrage does she want to avenge?

THE IRISH Loyal and Patriotic Union have ascertained that up to the present the Irish in the United States, Canada, and Australia have contributed to the Land League Fund, the Evicted Tenants Fund, and the National League Fund 196,902*l*., as compared with 86,059*l* raised in Ireland and Great Britain for the same purpose. 700 £ are contributed by foreign enemies alone of England.

A DEOGHUR correspondent informs us that on the morning of Wednesday last at 8 A. M., there was a violent squall at that place which blew down many huts and caused serious injury to the mangoe crop. It was accompanied by a heavy hail-storm. The hails covered the ground at many places to the depth of four inches, and some of the hails an hour after the occurrence weighed over 500 grains.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1886.

THE COMING INQUIRY INTO THE ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA.

SUCH is the title of an interesting and thoughtful paper which Mr. Nund Lal Ghose, Barrister-at-Law, read before the London East India Association on the 22nd March last, Sir Roper Lethbridge presiding. The lecturer explained at the outset that it was a great mistake on the part of his countrymen to suppose that the Liberal party alone is anxious to do justice to India. He pointed out that the leaders of both the parties in England are desirous to redress the grievances of India, if they are proved to be well-founded. The real truth of the matter is —and the sooner our countrymen understand this, the better for them—that the British Parliament never does a thing because it is just, but because it cannot be helped. A study of the history of the Colonies and of Ireland proves this to demonstration. England never thought of making any concessions to her Colonies or to Ireland until it became impossible to resist their demands.

But let us pass. Mr. Ghose divided his subject under two heads—(1) the constitution and basis of the Committee of Inquiry; (2) the subject of inquiry. With regard to the first point, he showed conclusively that a Parliamentary Committee is unsuited to conduct the proposed enquiry in its various phases. It should, in the first place, be remembered that the life of a Parliamentary Committee is co-extensive with that of the particular Parliament which appoints it. The life of the present Parliament is uncertain. One fine morning we shall probably rise from our bed to hear that having failed to carry his Irish proposals Mr. Gladstone has decided to dissolve Parliament and to appeal to the country. With the dissolution of Parliament all the Committees appointed by it would cease to exist. Then, we must not forget that the operations of a Parliamentary Committee can only be confined to England. The Committee can only consider the evidence placed before it by the convening authority and base its report thereon. It will be precluded from seeking independent evidence in India; and as Mr. Ghose says, "many independent and unquestionably competent witnesses whose evidence should preeminently help the investigation, such men as Rajah Sir T. Madhava Rao, Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohan Tagore, Maharaja of Durbhanga, Hon'ble Babu Peary Mohan Mookerjee, Sir Mungledas Nathubhoy and many other most able, educated statesmanly recognised leaders of Indian opinion, would be prevented from appearing before this Committee, owing to their age, their religions and caste obstacles." Mr. Ghose urged that the Government for the proposed Committee should not be deluded into the opinion that they would have the best evidence of Native public opinion and feeling, by examining the Indian gentlemen who might happen to be in England at the time. He proceeded:—"The appointment of a Royal Commission instead of a Parliamentary Committee, would overcome all these difficulties. It might be argued that the five former enquiries before the renewal of the Charter to the East India Company were conducted by Parliamentary Committees, and that there is no precedent for a Royal Commission. The answer to that is, that had a Royal Commission, instead of a Parliamentary Committee, enquired into its affairs in these days, John Company would have been extinct long before 1857, and both this country and India would not possibly have experienced the horrors of the mutiny. It is my humble opinion that a Royal Commission alone will be in a position to make an exhaustive examination of all the different component parts of the machinery by which HerMajesty's Indian Empire is at present governed, of the material condition of the people, of their aims and aspirations, and of the enormous interests of others who do not inhabit that country. . . . The life of a Royal Commission will not depend upon the political party exigencies of Parliament; it will be able to send a Sub-Committee to India to collect evidence on the spot, evidence which it will be too costly to collect there and transmit here, and so collected might not be reliable and independent, considering the channel through which it must come and the Agents who would be employed in collecting it. . . . The people of India have built high hopes on the issue of the proposed enquiry which should be of an impartial and thorough nature, the inquiring body should conduct it independently through disinterested channels, the evidence taken by them should be of a mixed character, official and non-official, available here and in India." It is true that the appointment of a Parliamentary Committee, instead of a Royal Commission, would be in conformity with precedent; but then it should be carefully borne in mind that the conditions to be dealt with are exceptional. In the days of the Company there used to be an investigation into Indian affairs every 20 years. But no comprehensive inquiry into the condition of the country has been instituted for thirty-three years. And since the transfer of the Government of India from the Company to the Crown twenty-eight years ago, many important changes have been introduced into almost all departments of the State for the better administration of the country and the good of the people. In not a few instances, however, far from that object having been realised, to have been attended with contrary results. What is now wanted is a thorough and comprehensive enquiry into the working of the whole machinery of the administrative system; and this can only be done satisfactorily by a Royal Commission.

Coming to the second head of his subject Mr. Ghose contended that the inquiry, to be really useful, should be directed to every department of the Government of India. We took up this position as soon as Lord Randolph Churchill announced in his Budget speech that it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government to promote an enquiry into the working of the Government of India Act of 1858. The inquiry should of course commence with that subject. There can be no doubt as to the utility of a Council to advise the Secretary of State, who as a rule, has no knowledge of India, and who is often selected not because he is fit for the post, but because party considerations necessitate the arrangement. But the constitution of the Council is far from what it ought to be, and its working has been most unsatisfactory. The next subject of enquiry should be the utility of the Councils in India constituted under Indian Councils Act of 1861. Mr. Ghose observes:—"In connection with the constitution and function of the Governor-General's Council I may mention the Imperial Council called together when Her Majesty assumed the title of Empress of India, an act worthy of the occasion. That Council remained in paper only, and has never been called together again. It ought to be examined whether this Council can form the nucleus round which will grow in time as my countrymen prove themselves fit and worthy, something like a representative national assembly for legislating on national questions." One of the most important subjects of the enquiry should be the necessity for a proper representation of the people in the Councils of the Empire. Then, the question of Indian finance demands careful and attentive consideration. The weakest point in the Government of India since the establishment of British rule in this country has been in the management of the finances of the Empire. It was hoped that the appointment of a separate Finance Minister would provide the remedy but he would be a bold man who would venture to assert that this hope has been realized. The need for retrenchment and reform in view of the present financial situation is obvious; but there can be no material reduction in expenditure until the system under which the country is governed is radically changed. In connection with finance two questions demand impartial consideration—namely a more extended employment of Natives in the public service and the creation of a local European army. It is high time that the Civil Service question should be solved and the existing relations between the English War office and the Indian Exchequer thoroughly enquired into. The Public Works policy of the Indian Government, the revenue administration of the country, and the depreciation of the value of silver and many other important matters also demand systematic and comprehensive investigation. In a word, the enquiry to be really useful, should embrace the whole system of Indian administration. It is well-known that the scope of the enquiries which were conducted by the Parliamentary Committees appointed in 1818, 1833 and 1853, preceding the renewal of the Company's Charter in those years, was not limited in any way. We do not see any reason whatever why a different course should be followed on the present occasion.

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE.

ALARMING reports are being received from Europe and America of the progress of the Socialistic movement. The evil consequences of the Hyde Park demonstration must yet be fresh in the minds of our readers. The Decazeville murders show that the leaders of the movement have active support in high quarters. There has been a reign of terror in Belgium. The chief Belgic towns and industrial centres resembled for some time a country in a state of siege. There was nothing, we hear, but the rolling of drums, the blare of bugles, the rumbling of waggons and cannon, the marching of soldiers occupying the streets and holding the bridges, and, from time to time, the rattle of musketry, the noise of cavalry charges, and the crowd rolling over from the sabre stroke and the bullet, or howling with anger and terror. An immense amount of property has been destroyed. Law and order have to some extent been since re-established, but the wildest consternation still prevails in the country. The ostensible cause of this revolutionary outbreak is the reduction of wages consequent upon the present depression of trade. These destructive riots cannot be ascribed to labour dispute alone. Social grievances must have played a prominent part in their evolution. The revolutionary temper of the people has been manifested in an unmistakable manner. The socialistic propaganda has been for a long time disseminating anarchical doctrines, and the people are ready to seize an opportunity to overturn the present social fabric. What the socialists want will be seen from the extract from an address which the General Council of the working classes have published to the people of Belgium, and of which half a million copies, it is said, have been distributed.

After drawing a terrible picture of the sufferings of the poorer classes, and charging the governing classes with a desire only to maintain their supremacy and their own prosperity, and with closing their ears to the complaints of their poorer brethren, the address goes on to say:

"They meet the outbreaks of desperate men with barbarous methods of repression, and for the misery of the people have no other remedy than a fusillade. All this must be changed, and the Legislature must find other remedies. It must provide work for the unemployed, and protect the mechanic against the oppression of the capitalist. It must also re-organize credit and the possession of property upon new basis. The mines should be restored to the ownership of the State. The taxation of the community needs re-adjustment, and universal suffrage should be conceded. This is the last appeal that will be made to the Government and the upper classes, who have by their selfishness brought about the present situation of things. If this appeal is not heard, a general strike of the entire working population of the country will become inevitable. The hour has come to show the governing classes that we are tired of being nothing more than beasts of burden or food for guns."

In the face of these doctrines, it must follow that either the Government feels itself too strong to mind the mutterings of the thunder, or is sensible of its impotence to cope with the storm. There is cause for the gravest anxiety for this state of things. The forces of order are evidently too weak to resist the revolutionary current which has set in, and it is impossible to say now what the outcome of all this will be. It is not

in isolated tracts that socialism is making its power felt, but the agitation is spreading in all directions. France of course is the stronghold of the movement, but Germany also is giving to it its active support. The anniversary of the Paris Commune was kept by the revolutionists and anarchists of Europe this year, with especial manifestations of joy in Germany, and more particularly in Berlin. The socialistic leaders, it is said, have never exhibited such an amount of activity as they have done this year. The meetings, presided over by Herr Bebel, one of the most prominent members of the German Legislature,and the most influential democratic leaders, have been attended by thousands of workmen, who defying, we are told, the vigilance of the authorities, have not hesitated to march past the monuments of Frederick the Great, the greatest Prussian Chieftain, singing the "Marseillaise." The scene which was witnessed in the German Reichstag on the occasion of the discussion of the Bill for prolonging the Anti-Socialist law in Germany has caused the liveliest apprehension in all parts of Europe. The Minister of the Interior said that the Emperor had especially directed him to state before the assembled representatives of the nation, that no greater pain, no bitterer deception could be prepared for him than to see the representatives of the nation abandon the Government in its task of maintaining and securing internal peace. Herr Bebel, the Socialist, spoke against the Bill, and declared in the strongest language that regicide is justifiable under circumstances similar to those under which the late Czar of Russia met his death. "Social democracy" added the redoubtable Socialist," is a necessary outcome of prevailing conflict of interests. The gentlemen on the Right only help us with their customs and tax policy by making the rich richer and the poor poorer. Your inability to give us real social reforms compels you to prolong the Socialist law, but it will perish with your whole system." This is bold language to utter in a Legislature, and had *Mein Herr* been guilty of uttering such sentiments in the British Legislature, he would have paid the penalty of using such freedom of speech. Referring to Herr Bebel's speech the German Chancellor said : "You encourage the assassination of princes by such speeches. As soon as, according to Herr Babel, the state of things in Germany has crossed the thin border which separates it from that in Russia, the assassination of the Emperor becomes a duty. If the state of things you long for is to come about, I should rather be killed at once, for then life would be worthless for all of us." Prince Bismarck spoke despondingly of the present state of affairs. He is fully sensible of the dangers which menace European societies at the present day. He was the first European statesman who took Socialism seriously. "The project miscarried because England andFrance rejected it with something like contempt." Prince Bismarck knows the temper of the times better than his contemporaries. His statement in the Riechstag—"who will guarantee that we shall not again go down before the red flag ?"—has a ominous significance. It shows that he is apprehensive of the worst results, if the progress of the Socialistic propaganda remains unchecked.

Severe repressive measures are taken in Austria to put down Socialism. A great sensation was caused in the Austrian Reichstag by a speech from one of the opposition members, who accused the Police of gross cruelty in their treatment of suspected socialists. Most ruthless brutality and trickery, it is said, are practised, and the victims are kept for months in prison without trial. Some of the cells in which they are imprisoned are only six feet long, and the wretched men who have incurred the displeasure of the authorities are actually going mad. These revelations and others powerfully excited the opposition, who kept shouting : "It is infamous. It is slow murder." The Minister of the Interior, however, made no answer. It is clear from all this that notwithstanding the repressive policy of the Austrian Government, the agitation is spreading, and some of the highest men have taken the Socialists under their protection.

The state of Russia is well known. There is no knowing when the inflammable materials there will be ignited, and cause a general conflagration in Europe.

The telegraphic reports from America inform us of a socialistic outbreak at Chicago. It is said that 15,000 men joined in the demonstration. All these facts will show that the progress of the Socialistic movement is rapid and steady. European statesmen can no longer evince indifference to the work of the Socialists. By the upheaval of social forces, the proletariate has suddenly become a power. Changes in the social fabric of Europe have become inevitable. In the interest of law and order, the movement must be checked, or else the foundations of society will be destroyed, and life and property will be in extreme danger. The great problem is how is this to be quietly effected ? In regard to Ireland it is now generally avowed that coercion is no remedy, and what is true in Ireland must necessarily be so in other parts of Europe. If coercion be no remedy, what is the remedy ? Things cannot continue long in their present agitated state. There must be a recognition of the rights of the masses, or frightful carnage in the way of repression, which will embitter class feeling to the utmost, and leave the relation between Dives and Lazarus in a far worse position than it is at present. May we hope that wise counsels will prevail, and a way will be found to remove all difficulties, without injury to any one of the contending parties !

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

THE controversies regarding the Punjab University have elicited a remarkable Resolution from the Local Government. Dr. Leitner and his friends and supporters have been telling us that the wishes of the framers of the University are being systematically disregarded and the general funds diverted from Oriental to English purposes, contrary to the wishes of the donors. These are grave charges, and Dr. Leitner, in making them, has been supported by Sir Lepel Griffin, who will, in all probability, succeed Sir Charles Aitchison as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The Local Government could not allow these charges to remain unanswered, although no attempt was made by Dr. Leitner or his friends to specify the improper purposes to which the general funds have been applied, or the particular principles which have been violated. They would have the public believe that the donors wished that their contributions should be devoted exclusively to the enlargement of Oriental learning. The Punjab Government has carefully examined all the papers connected with the University movement from the beginning, and come to the conclusion that the assertions made by Dr. Leitner and his friends have no legs to stand upon.

It appears that from the beginning the promoters of the University movement fully recognised the high value of English education to the Indian student. The Committee appointed to consider and report on the question drew up a memorandum on March 26, 1867. in which they said, "It may be stated that although the movement to which the University owes its origin has specially been termed *Oriental*, yet by the use of the term no revival of the old warfare between the Orientalists and Anglicists is signified. While the revival of Eastern learning, and the creation of a good vernacular literature will be the primary object of the University, yet English will be considered as the natural complement of education and of the highest value to the native student whose mind has been thoroughly disciplined by a study of his national classics. . . . The advantages of English are so great as the language of the ruling class, and as vehicle for the direct communication of modern European thought and science, that it would not only be impolitic and foolish, but fatal to the success of the new University, to attempt to oppose it, or limit its influence. It may, moreover, be added that the natives of India have so keen an appreciation of the advantages they gain from a knowledge of English, that there is no fear of its study being neglected." Nothing could be clearer than this language. Sir Charles Aitchison has consistently, from the commencement of the University movement of which he was one of the very earliest promoters, advocated the establishment of an Oriental College. But he has had the good sense to see that the Vernaculars of the country do not as yet afford the materials for conveying instruction of a high order, and that a knowledge of English is indispensable to the native of India who desires to prosecute high literary and scientific studies. That this was one of the accepted principles of the original University movement in the Punjab cannot be doubted for a moment. At the meeting of the Committee held on May 25, 1868, at which the Punjab letter to the Government of India advocating the establishment of a Punjab University was read, one of the four amendments moved and carried was, that a clause be added directing that provision be made for duly recognizing and honoring English though uncombined with proficiency in Arabic or Sanskrit." Sir Donald McLeod, then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in his address delivered on January, 11, 1870, at the inauguration of the Punjab University College, observed :— "The use of the term Oriental did not commend itself to my judgment as I deemed it certain, that without a large infusion of European literature and science with the studies to be promoted by the establishment of the proposed institution, the objec, in view could not be possibly obtained." Holding these views, Sir Donald strongly objected to the designation of the institution as an Oriental University, and after some discussion that designation was given up.

Having thus clearly stated the objects which the promoters of the University movement had in view, Sir Charles Aitchison, proceeds to consider whether the Punjab University has or has not held true to its principles. He remarks :— "And here he cannot refrain from repeating his conviction, after a patient study of the University from all available sources, that,if there has been any departure from the original intention of the founders, the wishes of the principal benefactors, or the conditions on which the University was sanctioned, it has been rather by a neglect to give high English education that prominence side by side with Oriental Classics, which was insisted upon from the outset by the warmest promoters of the University movement and by none more repeatedly or emphatically than Sir Donald Mc Leod himself. It has been by neglect to guard against the recurrence to the practically useless system pursued heretofore in the purely Arabic and Sanskrit institutions of the country, by failure to fulfil the condition insisted by the Government of India, that the teaching to be afforded through the medium of vernacular languages shall be free from the patent errors which prevails in ancient, and in modern vernacular literary and scientific works. It is only by purging out all known errors from its teaching and by restoring English to the place side by side with Oriental study, which it was originally destined to hold and which the promoters of the University movement by special resolutions on 20th March, and on the 25th May,1868, determined to hold that the Punjab University can prove true to itself and can hope to enrich the vernacular languages and literature and open up through their medium to the people of India the rich mines of European thought and culture. That it will yet attain to its high ideal the Lieutenant-Governor does not cease to hope in spite of the bitter and utterly profitless controversies which have of late impaired its usefulness." We need hardly say that we subscribe to every word in the passage we have just quoted. After Sir Charles Aitchison's lucid statement of the principles on which the Punjab University was founded we trust we shall hear no more charges of breach of faith and misapplication of funds in connection with that institution.

THE GREEK BRAGGADOCIO.

THE dragon's teeth sown by the Berlin Treaty are, one by one, bearing their hateful fruit. Ostensibly the theory of nationality, but really the project of weakening the "Sick Man" by dismembering his empire, created a number of small states, each of which was unfit to hold its own against its more powerful neighbours, but was well able to harass its rivals. It was expected that the consort of the Great Powers

would keep them in order, and the remedy was certainly a potent one. The idea, however, seems never to have struck any one that the remedy could not be always at hand; or, perhaps, the more astute among the contracting parties calculated upon the absence of it for self aggrandizement on good opportunities offering for the purpose. Anyhow, before a decade had elapsed since the date of the treaty, one of the small states set about intriguing, and with the opportune support of one, if not two, of the Great Powers got a good hank out of the cake of the Sick Man. The Great Powers have now nearly got over their haggling about it and the compromise is a five years' lease; but it is well-known that "a loan for a year is a gift for e'er," and the five years' term is renewable, and in all probability will be renewed. The haggling of the present time is sure to be renewed if there be any hitch at the close of the term now granted.The estate concerned was Bulgaria, and its success led its neighbour, Servia, to try its luck. Unfortunately for it, there was, however, no new marriage relationship nor special influence in the courts of the Great Powers, and it got sorely mauled for its pains. Greece next took up the game, and she relied upon her ancient prestige and her influence in the courts of France and Russia. Though quite as weak as Servia, and unable to muster more than eighty thousand troops against a well-trained band of three hundred thousand Turks ready to receive them, she amply made up for her shortcomings by bluster. Her army was ready to march straight on to Constantinople; her war-ships sailed out with sealed orders for immediate action; and she met the remonstrances of the Great Powers with supreme *non chalance*. Her representative, King George, insisted upon having several provinces from the Empire of Turkey, and he threatened take them at any cost. This game of brag would have been soon brought to a close had the Great Powers been united and in earnest; but they were not. The appearance of unanimity was kept up bythem; their squadrons were assembled in Suda Bay, and joint notes were not slow in proceeding to the Greek King; but in reality there was no loyal and faithful consort; no intention on the part of some of the Great Powers to act up to their professions, and King George knew it, and took advantage of it. The game of diplomacy on one side and that of brag on the other was fully sustained, until the idea of sending an ultimatum came to the fore, and, for the sake of keeping up appearances, this had to be signed and despatched; but it met with an evasive reply. A second ultimatum was then sent in,and things looked as if they would come to an issue; but it was nonplussed. When the time for action was close at hand, the admiral in command of the Russian fleet in Suda Bay suddenly discovered that his vessels were insufficiently provisioned, and he sailed away to Smyrna, leaving his allies, the admirals of the other Powers, to shift for themselves, and thereby the crisis was averted,and the ultimatum was met by another defiance. The Russian admiral now returned with his fleet, and was full of professions of cordial consort and ready determination to put down Greek brag by united action. Another ultimatum now followed, for the word had by this time lost its original significance, and meant nothing more than mere palaver, and it evoked nothing better than the usual evasion. But the patience of some of the Great Powers had, by this systematic course of brag and evasion, already worn out, and England, Austria, Germany, Italy and Turkey felt the necessity of vindicating their self-respect by breaking off further diplomatic relation and withdrawing their ministers from the Greek Court. This was a crucial test, and under it both Russia and France broke down. They had hitherto played their game with consummate skill, but they could not stand this, and when the other foreign ministers left Athens, the Russian and the French plenipotentiaries kept behind on the plea of not having received definite instructions from their governments. That the plea was a mere evasion and nothing more needs not be pointed out. It had all along been suspected that the French and the Muscovite were playing a double game, and that the Greek brag was due solely to the underhand encouragement it met from them; and the fact is now made patent to the public, and it fully explains how ultimata ceased to be what they should be. The game is, however, not yet up. While professing contrition, King George has not yet wholly succumbed. He has accepted the resignation of his ministers, and appointed a new Cabinet which promises to work out peace with the Great Powers; but at the same time he has recalled his minister from the court of the Sublime Porte, and, according to a telegram, of the 8th instant, from Athens, the garrison there had started for the Turkish frontier. Left alone Greece cannot fight with Turkey with even the semblance of a chance of success, and the question is, will France and Russia back her, and if they did, will the other powers sit quiet? Austria has a heavy stake in the game, and cannot sacrifice her honor and interest, and retire from the field. Germany is now in no humour for a quarrel with Russia; but complications are sure to arise if Russia should openly back Greece in a war with Turkey, and German interests will force the hand of the Iron Duke. England has too much in hand now about her home politics to leave much room for a foreign war, but her interests are counter to those of Greece, and on the whole, therefore, the chances of an opening of the interminable Eastern Question are imminent. Greece, of course, is a mere tool in the hands of Russia, and the chances of a great European war depend entirely upon the policy of the great Northern Power.

Since writing the above, telegram has been received announcing that the Greek Chamber of Deputies has been summoned to meet. The Greek troops who were proceeding to the front have been stopped, and Count De Money, the French Minister, has after all left Athens. This looks as if France no longer deems it, in show at least, politic to keep aloof from the Powers, and as if the policy of peace and conciliation is once more to prevail in the counsels of Greece. But it does not require long nor any reasonable pretence, for things to take a new turn in the noisy corner of Europe.

A NOVEL SUGGESTION.

A WRITER in an Anglo-Indian contemporary, evidently a military man more versed in the art of wielding the sword than the other steel instrument, broaches a novel and strange theory in regard to public competitive examinations. He has no objection to an open competition in the Civil Department, but would restrict the Military Examinations to those alone "who can afford to pay for his profession." With his "poor" military pay he evidently is jealous of the fat salaries in the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services, and seems to be desirous that men without private means should be spared the privations of the commissioned rank in the army where the pay is not enough to keep them up in a comfortable and decent style. The military service, he says, is popular to rich folks in England, and there would be no dearth of officers and the service, should be rerestricted to them alone in the manner and for the reason he states. The logic of his novel argument carried to its legitimate conclusions would demand that the Civil Service should be limited to scions of families with more pounds on their rent-roll than need be expected in the case of the gentlemen of the red coat, for the reason that our civilian Hazoors give themselves such airs and live, or have to live in such a grand style, that their "poor" pay would be totally inadequate for their purposes, unless they had enough private means at their disposal. And these additional restrictions, not to speak of the wholesome age restriction, would have the charming effect of keeping Indians out of the service altogether, for it is notorious that rich Indians are the least desirous of all men to court the troubles,annoyances humiliations,and privations of public service, and it is the needy Graduate and Under-graduate alone who care to have anything to do with it. It would have,last though by no means the least, the additional advantage of keeping out of the service sons of needy cobblers, carpenters and grooms who since the good old Hailebury days have largely helped in reducing the status and dignity of the service. The obvious means, however, of removing the "poor" pay difficulty even of the military gentlemen is to raise the pay forthwith and not to keep off poor people joining it. Our regiments are, it is frequently complained, under-officered, and our officers, it is now complained, under-paid, although according to the evidence of facts and figures the Anglo-Indian army is the costliest on the face of the world and costs per head infinitely more than the efficient armies of France and Germany. But the evil must exist, or else there would not have been this complaint, or this very proper holding out of the threat by poor people that they will not help in the defence of the country unless the Government forthwith increases their pay. The evil would be a terrible one and the Government should lose no further time in increasing military and civil pay for the matter all round, to put an early check to this spirit of disaffection. The difference would not be very perceptible in the military charges in the next Budget of Sir Auckland Colvin, were the pay to be doubled for the time being in view of further and gradual increase, and ensigns made Colonels and Majors forthwith. The stupid Indian rate-payer, who never understands anything about military defences will of course grumble. But such grumblings cannot and need not be taken any notice of, for no body knows when he will *not* grumble. It is his way.

CALCUTTA JURORS.

IN olden days when jurymen, both common and grand, used to be confined to their room and attended only by reticent court officers till the case they were trying was over, serving on juries was not regarded for obvious reasons as the most coveted of occupations. But the juror had not to starve; he had his tiffin at public expense, as also his dinner and bed if need were. No sooner, however, was it determined to let him come home every day, no matter whether the case in which he is engaged is finished or not, his tiffin, and dinner at once vanished. But he is not sorry of this privations, though his fellow jurors in England are going to have subsistence allowance at 5 shillings a day. All that he is anxious about is that he should not be needlessly harassed or inconvenienced as he is in many ways. He has to dance attendance from day's end to day's end, no matter whether his presence is actually wanted or not, and the least want of punctuality is visited with heavy fines and severe reprimands and strictures from the bench. Urgency of business is no plea, and ill health hardly any. There is indeed a rule that he may be exempted from attendance on production of a medical certificate. His first investment, therefore, inorder to enjoy the privilege of exemption while he is too ill to stir about, would be the feeing of a "proper" *i. e.* an European medical Officer. But his troubles and expenses are presumably not to be at an end here. Mr. Justice Norris, who presided at the last sessions, has, we under, stand been pleased to direct that in cases where jurors send in medical certificates from their medical attendants, such certificates will always,in future have to be supported by affidavits. But who in the name of goodness is to swear the affidavits, the juror or his medical attendant, and why? Is it the assumption that the certificate sent is false, and that it should be necessary to substantiate its truth by formal affidavits which may be no truer after all if the parties be feloniously inclined? We should be making the place too hot for our medical attendants if we were to make him to run to court to "swear solemnly before God Almighty that what is written in the certificate is true to his knowledge, belief and information." We shall not be able to get any qualified medical man with a shred of self respect to play the "deponent" whenever we want him to do. As to the juror himself making the affidavit he should be in a finer strait, for he will have to attend court personally to swear his affidavit, and contradict himself in the beginning by practically admitting that he is not too ill to attend court. If on the other hand he is really unable to leave bed, he will have to get a Court commissioner come over to his house to swear his affidavit, and his usual charge is a gold mohur per visit. Besides the fee, there will be the stamping and filing fee and the charge of preparing the affidavit. All this cannot fall much short of the fine that would be imposed for

his wilful absence, and many Hindoos who have a natural dislike for affidavits and swearing, and that on sick bed again, would much rather be fined in the usual way than proceed in this complicated and costly fashion. If the court insists on affidavits, it ought to provide that they should not cost the jurymen anything, and should cause no trouble or inconvenience.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HER MAJESTY'S birth-day, says a Gazette notification, will be kept on Monday the 24th instant.

THE Thibet Mission is to leave Silligori in about a fortnight. Mr. Paul is in Calcutta superintending the preparations, and Mr. Macaulay is expected to return from England shortly.

THE succession of Sir Alfred Lyall in the North-Western Provinces by Sir Auckland Colvin is confidentially talked of, and Sir Lepel Griffin is likely to get the Punjab Guddee.

COLONEL W. H. C. E. Ward, of the Central Provinces Commission, has been appointed chief minister to the Begum of Bhupal. We expected some thing like this for some time. The good Begum may now look upon herself as an annuitant, very much like the Maharani of Tikari.

MESSRS. S. K. Lahiri and Co of this city have sent us a copy of their reprint of Southey's Life of Nelson. The book is included, we believe, in the curriculum of the next Entrance examination, and is in large demand. The experiment of reprinting English standard works in this country with comparatively defective printing appliances at the disposal of Indian agency, must under all circumstances be a work of considerable hazzard, and it speaks not meanly of the success of Messrs. S. K. Lahiri's ventures that the whole of the first edition of this reprint should have been taken up and that it should have been necessary for them to run a second edition of several thousands of copies. We have little reason, however, of surprise at their success, considering that no pains have been spared to make the reprint thoroughly acceptable to the students, as well as to the reading public at large whom so excellent a biography of so excellent a man cannot fail to interest. Misprints of the English edition have been carefully expunged. A memoir of Southey from the pen of the celebrated Captain Richardson has been prefixed, and a critical note of Lord Nelson's character has been culled from Alison's History of Europe. A complete index and a good summary of events have made the work of reference to the book far easier than would have been otherwise possible. The printing and general get-up of the book is neat enough to meet the most fastidious taste. We are glad to notice the growing success of this comparatively young firm of honest painstaking and enterprising publishers.

THE shears of the Retrenchment Committee are, it is said, already at work. The direction they have taken is, so says the garulous jade, Rumour, is the native department. This is unnecessarily overpaid, and the proposition is that the principle of one-third reduction which obtains in the Civil Service should be carried out every where, so that taking the salary of a European clerk as the basis, the pay of an Indian when appointed to that office should be one-third less. We take this to be a canard, but we give it as we have heard, for whatever it may be worth.

THE action taken by Mr. Grant-Duff's Government anent certain remissions of revenue made in the Tanjore district forms the theme of some very severe, but not uncalled-for criticism by the *Pioneer*. Our friend Mr. Thomas, who figured so prominently in the Indian Legislative Council in connexion with the Ilbert Bill, comes in for a sharp castigation. Would our contemporary could bring the principle he insists upon for distant Madras to bear on matters in his own and the neighbouring provinces!

IT AUGURS well for the solution of the difficult Silver question that simultaneously with Mr. Goschen's proposal of an International Monetary Congress, the question should have excited keen interest in India, whose best interests are intimately bound with its proper solution. The hands of the bi-metallists in India will be considerably strengthened by the establishment of an Indian Silver Association at Simla, which includes among its members officials as well as non-officials competent to speak with authority on the subject. The Association has issued a circular clearly stating the bi-metallic theory, and combating the popular fallacies about the theory which have prejudiced public opinion. The object of the Association is to produce an enlightened public opinion concerning the true causes of the depreciation of silver and fall in exchange and to take steps for the universal adoption by all countries of the only effectual remedy, bi-metallism or the double standard. A branch Association, will shortly be established in Calcutta.

THE holders of Government Security who were flattering themselves with the belief that the Income Tax is but a temporary measure and avoided the drawing of the interest on their securities till the tax is repealed have been grievously undeceived. They will have to pay the tax whether or no they draw the interest before or after abolition, for the Government is far too shrewd and calculating for them and will never allow its dues to be unrealized. A case in point has just occured in one of our District Courts not many miles from Calcutta. The reader need not be reminded that Jarndyce *vrs.* Jarndyce was no solitary case in the Chancery; they are quite as plentiful in Indian High and District Courts as any where else; one of these typical cases of law's delay had been pending in the District Court indicated above for, we know not how many years, and has been just decided. A number of Government Securities had been deposited in the Court to the credit of the suit, and interest was allowed to accumulate, for the rightful owners thereof had yet to be ascertained. The securities are now restored to the owner and the accumulated interest paid. In calculating the interest, however, the astonished pleader in the cause was told that a hundred and odd rupees would be deducted on account of Income Tax, though the tax yet wanted a week to come into force. The pleader's first impulse was that the deduction was being made in anticipation. But lo! he was mistaken and the real fact was that the deduction would be made on account of the old and defunct income tax repealed years ago by Lord Northbrook, because forsooth the securities had been deposited before the date of the repeal, and the tax was to be calculated on the interest accumulating between the date of the deposit or rather the last drawing of interest and the date of the repeal of the tax! Who will after this venture to say that our Argus-eyed officials do not take sufficient care of the interests of the Government?

WE DO NOT know if the threatened action against the Municipal Commissioners of Dacca who spent Municipal money in festivities to do honor to Sir Rivers Thompson, has been filed or not, but it has given a good hint to Government. In the new Municipal Bill for Calcutta we have a section which provides for it. Under the head of "Public Convenience," we are told, that Municipal funds may be devoted to "defraying the cost incurred in doing honor to distinguished visitors, or on occasions of public rejoicing or mourning, or in processions, portraits or statues of distinguished persons." The 'doing honor" will of course cover the cost of Dry Monopole and congo eel or real turtle as the case may be, and should the people of Calcutta refuse a statue to any Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor or other great chief, there will be no want of funds for it in the Municipal Exchequer. It is doubtless a "public convenience" to have such a law to fall upon. Without it Messrs. Pears Soaply become helpless. The value of the law as a "public convenience" would be greatly enhanced if the clause about portraits and statues was made compulsory. It is very unsatisfactory to leave such important questions to the passing caprice of individuals. Viceroys and Governors and other great officers are, from the very fact of their being such, worthy of all honor, and the honor of a statue, bust or portrait, according to rank may be fixed by law, as are salutes, grades, and other marks of honor. It would prevent heart-burning, mutual jealousy, unhealthy competition, unseemly discord, and undignified if not immoral stooping of great men to please particular sections or individuals for the sake of a vote for a testimonial. The only objection to this plan is that it will undo the vocation of Pears Soaply, but the public must not regret it. Indeed the public will then be glad, for it would put down a nuisance.

THE proposal for the erection of a moribund home at Kumar- tooly has, it appears, become a party question— the theme of a regular *dalladali* wrangle. The real question at issue is simple enough—it is this: should the home be right on the landing of the Kumartolly Ghat to the grave annoyance and probable injury to the health of the daily bathers, or at a spot a few hundred feet away from it where it can do no harm to any body? Put in this form there can be no difficulty in solving it. But some of the scions of the Sobha Bazar Raj family have set their heart on the ghat site, and are getting up all sorts of agitation and memorializing to frustrate the attempts of the bathers to prevent annoyance and infection. They should have been better advised. They should have been the first to move, for the honor of their renowned predecessor Raja Sir Radhakant at whose cost the home is to be built and for the sake of the health, comfort and convenience of the daily bathers—their own co-religionists, men and women and children in—a different direction. They can easily weigh the difference between the comfort of five thousand daily bathers and that of a couple of Antarjali cases. Dr. Sanders, we are told, estimates a score of Antarjali cases a year; but he is mistaken. His data have been obtained from the Moribund Home attached to the Mayo Native Hospital, but, as very few people resort to that place, its statistics are misleading. No one is admitted there unless he is armed with a letter of recommendation from one of the Directors, and as this cannot be readily obtained at the moment of death, people prefer to take their dying to the other moribund homes which are accessible at all hours of the day or night.

AT a Special General Meeting of the Corporation, held on Saturday last, the Commissioners resolved upon abandoning the project for erecting a slaughter-house in Cornwallis Street. The only Commissioners who supported the project and voted in favour of giving gratuitous offence to the religious feeling of their countrymen, annoyance and trouble were, we hear, Babus Kalinath Mitra and Surendra Nath Banerji. The European Corporators deserve our cordial thanks for the part they took in the matter.

THERE was an interpellation at the Special General Meeting of the Corporation on Saturday last, which calls for a few remarks. According to the report published in the *Indian Mirror* of yesterday:

"Mr. Cotton prefaced the meeting by enquiring of the Chairman as to the negotiations said to be afoot between the Commissioners and the Calcutta Public Library Committee for the transfer of that institution to the Commissioners. A public print of the day had said that the Chairman had set the question of transfer in motion, and had framed certain rules for the same. The speaker called on the Chairman to explain his motives.

The Chairman said that he had read the announcement with greater surprise than the last speaker, and all that he could say was that he had nothing to do with the movement, and had written to the Committee about it."

The "public print" referred to was the *Hindoo Patriot*. It had an article last week on the Calcutta Public Library, and in it we criticised the rules referred to. We can easily conceive that Mr. Cotton had not read the last quarterly report of the Corporation when he put this question; but we feel greatly surprised at the disclaimer put in by the Chairman. He wrote the report in question, signed it, revised its proof, and laid it before

the Corporators at a Quarterly General Meeting for discussion; and it is difficult to conceive how he entirely forgot it when he answered Mr. Cotton. On page 3 of that report occur the details of the negotiations we commented upon. The "rules" are given there at length, and the passages we quoted from it were indicated by inverted commas in the usual way. The Chairman was either labouring under a strong failure of memory when he put forth his disclaimer—or—but no, we do not venture to guess the alternative. It is a wonder that none of the Commissioners had read the report which they came to adopt, and was on that account not able to contradict the Chairman. Perhaps they did not care to do so.

REUTER announces that Mr. John Edge, special pleader, and barrister-at-law, of the North-Eastern Circuit, has been appointed Chief Justice of the High Court of Allahabad.

THE notorious postal Robbery Case of Calcutta has come to a close. Chattoo Kahar, who had confessed his guilt and did not give the police much trouble, has been tried by Justice Norris in the sessions and sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for five years.

THE Garstin case has also come to a close at Madras. The trial lasted for nine days. Sir Arthur Collins pointed out to the jury that the prosecution had not sought to explain the motive which had prompted the Zamindar to commit the crime of abetment of the murderous assault on Mr. Garstin. The jury after half an hour's deliberation brought a verdict of *Not Guilty* on all counts against all the prisoners, and the verdict was received with applause. The prisoner who turned informer has been sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, as either a self-convicted dakoit or a perjurer. The Zamindar, we understand, intends to file a suit for three lakhs of rupees damages against the Government for defamation of character, false imprisonment and for pecuniary loss sustained in connection with the case.

IN THE House of Commons on Monday Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the Bill to make better provision for the future government of Ireland. In doing so, he reviewed the course which he had personally pursued in connexion with the scheme for granting Home Rule to Ireland. He examined the objections of the supporters of the measure, and intimated his willingness, when the Bill was in committee, to consider the retention of the Irish members in the Imperial Parliament. He suggested that the Irish members' appearance at Westminister be restricted to debates on imperial taxation, and that an Anglo-Irish Committee be appointed to consider imperial questions. The Marquis of Hartington then moved the rejection of the Bill. He declared that the measure would be injurious and unsatisfactory to the Irish Nationalists, and proposed the gradual extension of local self-government to Ireland. Mr. Gladstone's speech on the second reading of the bill is not likely to improve matters materially, and the Liberals who refused to support him on the introduction of the Bill, will we are afraid, have in their own light, little to modify their previous opinions. His suggestion about restricting the appearance of the Irish Members at Westminister to debates on imperial taxation and that an Anglo-Irish Committee should be appointed to consider imperial questions, is no doubt sound on principle, considering that Ireland will have yet to contribute towards the Imperial Exchequer. The debate on the Land Purchase Bill was resumed on Thursday. Sir Henry James made a long speech in which he strongly condemned the Bill as incompatible with the supremacy of Parliament and the integrity of the Empire. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War spoke in support of the Bill. The debate was again adjourned. The result of the debate is not yet known. But should the bill be rejected at the second reading as moved by Lord Hartington, a dissolution may be expected. Yet another obstacle to Mr. Gladstone's praiseworthy attempts to conciliate Ireland if possible, is likely to be raised by the Irish themselves. There is said te be growing excitement among the Orangemen of Ulster, who are making every preparation for resistance in case the Bill should pass. There may after all be nothing very serious or formidable in reports like these and they may, for aught we know, be intended as a sort of buffer against Mr. Gladstone's scheme by the loyalists of Ireland who may not desire to see Home Rule established in their island home. Mr. Chamberlain has written a letter, declaring that Ulster is entitled to claim separate autonomy; or, in order to maintain its connection with Great Britain, it would be justified in resisting the establishment of a Parnelite Parliament in Dublin. An important meeting of Liberals and Radicals took place at London on Saturday. Amongst those present were the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, both of whom urged the necessity of an early withdrawal of the Home Rule Bill from the House of Commons.

THE WHOLE of the Calcutta Municipal loan for seventeen lakhs and a half has, we understand, been taken up by a Syndicate in one lump.

THE insensate cry against opium as a source of Indian revenue has received a fitting and timely check in the House of Commons. Sir J. Pease introduced his aunnal motion in the House on Monday before last, urging the abolition of the cultivation of opium and of the manufacture and trade in it by the Government of India. Mr. Stafford Howard, our new Under-Secretary justly deprecated the motion, and said that the net result of it, if carried out, would be to decrease the revenue of India and would interfere with the existing treatise with Native Princes, thereby necessitating compensation to the extent of eleven millions. This astounding announcement had its desired effect upon the House, and appealed to the good sense of the honourable members. The debate was stopped by the House being counted out. We for ourselves fully sympathise with the *Friends of China* in their fraternal solicitude of the moral and physical welfare of her sons and daughters and would not have the slightest objection to the opiate item being taken away from the rent roll of India, if only the *Friends* will do us the kindness of pointing how their resolution can effect any moral good. It prohibits cultivation, manufacture and trade in opium by Government, but leaves it perfectly free to tax opium and the people or English joint-stock companies to cultivate and manufacture it. So the poisoning of the heathen Chinese will remain quite unchecked nay it will get worse for, private manufacture will produce a more deleterious drug than what the Government now does. The only perfect course is to declare the manufacture of opium as well as alcohol penal. When this is done we will give in our support. *Inter alia* it may be asked is China half as anxious for the stoppage of opium manufacture in India as her friends? If India does not supply the daily dose some body else will, India only sacrificing some millions of revenue in the bargain for no conceivable good, and for the sake of maudlin sentimentalism. Better begin the reform nearer home and save the poor Indians if you can from the "fire-water" of Europe that you so freely and patriotically import and from *Dhannessuri* that you manufacture and literally give away at 4 pice a bottle, without stint. They need saving if any body do.

THE Calcutta Bethune School Committee have received a fresh accession of strength by the appointment of the Hon'ble Sir Comer Petheram as its President and Dr. Gurudas Banerjee as one of its members. We have little doubt that these gentlemen will be fully as useful and serviceable on the Committee, as Sir Richard Garth and the late lamented Babu Bhoirub Chunder Banerjee their predecessors in office.

MR. LAMBERT, our popular and able Deputy Commissioner of Police, goes to England shortly on six months' leave. The officiating appointment will be held by Mr. Wilkins as before. Mr. Lambert had recently occasion of going to Allahabad to represent to the Viceroy his claims to an appointment in the Rajputana Thuggy Department, and we hope that the present leave has nothing to do with it.

TELEGRAMS.

TREMENDOUS floods have occurred throughout Badghis and Turkistan causing great loss of life. The byciclist Stevens was trying to pass through Afghanistan but was reconducted to the frontier. The Russians as guests of the Afghans are near Kassala Killa where the British Commission is at present. The weather is now clearing but little progress is reported with the work of demarcation. There is a good deal of fever in the camp.

THE despatches are published at Simla regarding the recent war in Upper Burma. The Viceroy in a resolution thereon records his cordial recognition of the admirable manner in which General Prendergrast and the troops under his command carried out the task set before them.

MATTERS are quiet at Mandalay. Latest accounts state that the volume of trade both ways is increasing materially.

THE Telegraph line from Moulmien to Myaddy, being the British section of the Moulmein-Bangkok Telegraph, was completed on the 25th of March. Work on the Siamese section from Rahing is being vigorously prosecuted by the Siamese Government, and will it is expected, be completed before the rains. In the great fire at Mandalay which occurred outside the city on the night of the 2nd instant, the Post Office was destroyed, with several hundreds of other houses. All articles waiting delivery, or posted for despatch on the 30th of April, were consumed in the flames. No lives were lost, but much misery has been caused. Mr. Bernard is opening relief works on behalf of the wretched people who have been rendered destitute aud houseless. The loss is estimated at sixteen lakhs of rupees. An investigation into the origin of the fire is being made, and seventy men have been arrested. The provision of the first section, Cap. 333 Victoria are made applicable to Upper Burma, excepting the Shan States. Upper Burma is declared part of the territories vested in Her Majesty by virtue of statute 21-22 Victoria Cap. 206.

IT is notified that the name of any person who is receiving at the date of the return prescribed by section 10 of the Income Tax Act, a salary, pension or annuity which does not amount to Rs. 300 per annum, or has received, during the year ending that date a gratituty which does not amount to that sum, need not be shown in the return. The whole income of persons residing in the scheduled districts of the Madras Presidency who are not in the service of Government is exempted from liability to Income Tax.

THE Amir of Afghanistan is reported to have been ill recently, but to have recovered. He has appeared again in Durbar.

THE Duke of Buckingham has been appointed Chairman of the Committees of the House of Lords by 122 against 103 votes.

THE House of Commons, has read for the third time Mr. Trevelyan's Bill granting to Crofters compensation for permanent improvements, fixity of tenure and the means of obtaining a fair rent.

THE new French loan of one milliard, which is issued partially with a view to the conversion of the floating debt, has been several times covered.

IT is expected that the Duke of Connaught will not leave England for India to take up his command before the end of September.

THE state of affairs in America is becoming quieter and the eight hours movement is collapsing. Herr Most the socialist who was tried some time ago in London for seditious writing has been arrested in New York.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Tezpore:—A deputation waited upon the Deputy Commissioner on the tenth May and was cordially received. The Deputy Commissioner Sympathized with the Ryots and promised to represent their grievances to local Government. About thousand Ryots of the district who did not attend the meeting of the 8th instant met together again in the open field in front of the cutchery and held a second meeting presided over by Babu Lakhikantha Barkarati. They unanimously approved of and adopted the resolutions arrived at in the meeting of the ryots of 8th May.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS GREAT VALUE AS A NUTRIENT FOR WEAKLY CHILDREN.—In cases of languid and imperfect nutrition often observed in children, the surprising efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is thus described by Dr. Edward Carey: "It is in the diseases incidental to childhood, that mainly depend on the mal-assimilation of the food in the pale cachectic child, when the anxious practitioner has exhausted the whole range of alteratives and tonics, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil will come in and satisfy his most sanguine expectations. Where the powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when none other can be borne it furnishes the frame with fat in a truly wonderful manner; and administered as it is in Holland, to the delicate and puny child, who though not considered ill, is in that state of impaired health which would favour the development of disease, its extraordinary effects will soon be visible, after having taken it for a short period, in a return to health and strength which were before unknown, and which will be accomplished by no other remedy with which we are acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210 High Holborn, London.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Wanted a Treasurer for the Sylhet Treasury salary Rs. 80. Security Rs. 15,000. in cash or Government promissory notes.

Copies of testimonials should accompany the application, oirginals, if sent, will not be returned. The age of the applicant should be stated.

Applications will be received up to 10th June 1886.

Sylhet
The 5th May 1886. } Treasury Officer.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

SEALED tenders will be received up to noon on the 17 thinstant for the supply of 150 sets of pony harness for Conservancy carts, and one set of double harness to be delivered at South Gowkhanah of the Corporation within one month from date of order.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by sample of pony harness and Rs. 100 as earnest money.

3. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

4. Further information required may be obtained on application.

UDAY NARAIN SINGHA,
Supdt. of Stores.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

SEALED tenders will be received up to noon on the 25th instant, for the supply of 400,000 cubic ft. of well pugged and well burnt Jhama Khoa up to 31 st March, 1887.

Each tender may be for 20,000 cubic ft. in multiples of that amount, and must be accompanied by Rs. 10 per cent. as earnest money, which will be returned in case the tender is not accepted.

The Jhama Khoa is to be broken so as to pass freely through a ring 2½ in diamater, and to be stacked at the Municipal Depots at Nimtolah, Bagbazar, or along the Circular-road foot-path as may be directed.

If stacking along Circular road is directed Municipal waggons will be made available for carriage to the Depot, and the Khoa will in that case be unloaded at the cost of the Commissioners.

The successful tenderer must sign a deed of contract duly stamped and registered at his own expense within three weeks of the acceptance of the tender, and leave the earnest money in the hand of the Corporation as security for the due fulfilment of contract.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Any other information required may be obtained on application.

UDAY NARAIN SINGHA.
Supdt. of Stores,
Calcutta Municipality.

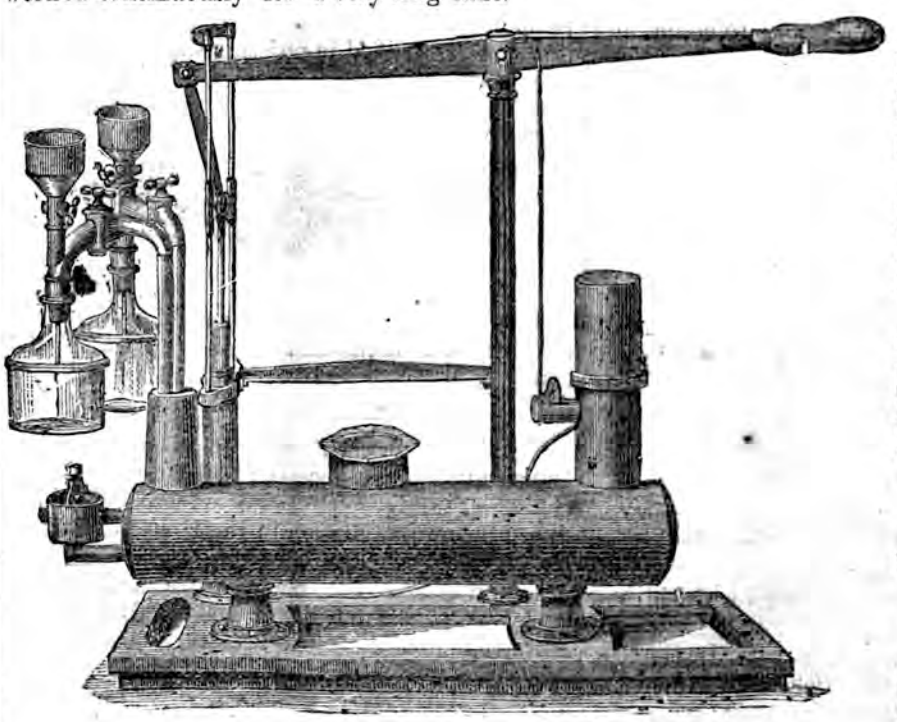
Calcutta Municipality,
5th May 1886.

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 20 minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250
2lb „ ... „ 175

N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

Cash Prices.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs. 190
For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs. 275
For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs. 375
Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ...	Cash Rs. 10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.	
Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c.	Cash Rs. 22

ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES, CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER
FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

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SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in *Air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d, 3s, 5s. 6d.,*
Sole Proprietors.

H SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.
AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

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A. C. LAW & CO.,

180 CORNWALLIS STREET, CALCUTTA.

UNIVERSAL ORDER SUPPLIERS AND CALCUTTA AGENTS.

TO

Several Mofussil Residents, Zemindars, Merchants, Traders, Shop-keepers, Indigo Concerns, Tea Gardens, Government Offices and Newspers, &c. &c.

We are prepared to supply any and every description of goods, Miscellaneous requirements, Personal requisites, Household stores, Furnitures, Hardware, Builders and Artists' materials, Piece Goods, Provisions, Perfumery, Stationery, Books, Fancy articles, Durable second-hand goods, Country Produce &c. &c., from the local market, at a commission of 5 per cent., on the actual invoice cost. On orders above Rs. 500 at a time, a commission at the rate of 2½ per cent., is charged. All orders received are carefully and promptly executed within the shortest notice, if accompanied with a full remittance or sound reference at Calcutta.

We also transact every description of commission merchants and General Agency business, the terms of which can be learnt on application to—

A. C. LAW & Co,,
180, *Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.*

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£2,500,000
Paid up Capital	£625,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1883.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,340,918
Annuity Fund	£500,276

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

Local Life Manager for India, CHARLES J. G. PATERSON, 1, Hasting Street.

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All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms. 302

COOKE AND KELVEY,

JEWELLERS

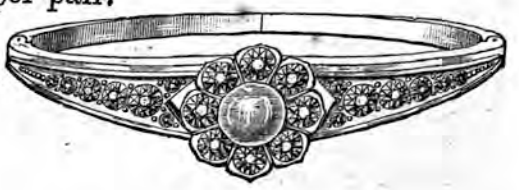
CALCUTTA.

Are now placing in stock new goods suitable for Native Gentlemen and their families,

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS INVITED.

Gold and Jewelled Bangles in pairs, in a variety of designs from 100 to 20,000 per pair.

Special attention is drawn to our new design of Bangles. The Spot and Turban Pattern which are Manufactured in very fine gold, can be had in pairs fitted in cases at reasonable prices.



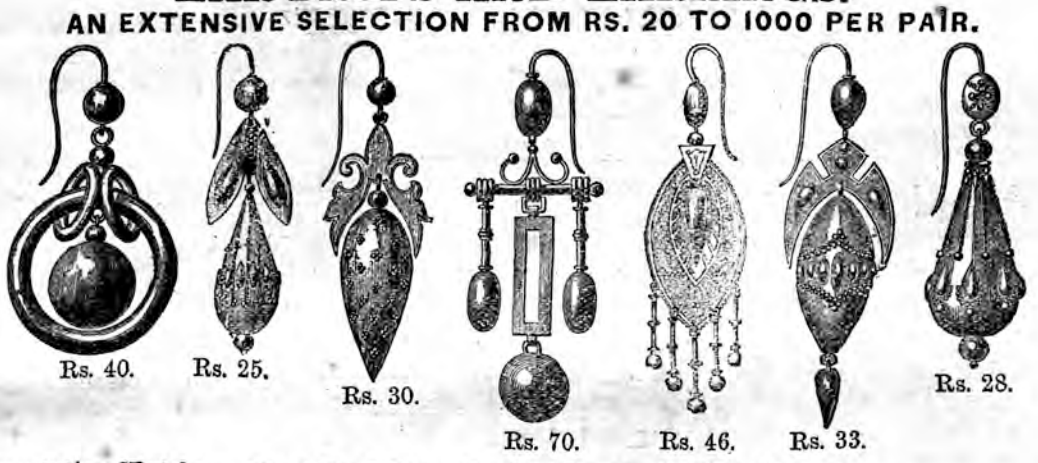
The new Twisted and Wire moved Snake Bangles, in pairs fitted in handsome Morocco cases Rs. 350.

The new Broad Band Lattice Bangles in Morocco cases Rs. 400 per pair.

ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR IN A VARIETY OF DESIGNS.

EAR-DROPS AND EARRINGS.

AN EXTENSIVE SELECTION FROM RS. 20 TO 1000 PER PAIR.



Rs. 40. Rs. 25. Rs. 30. Rs. 70. Rs. 46. Rs. 33. Rs. 28.

Presentation Watches.

Rs. 150 to 500.

Gold Albert & Guard Chains.

Rs. 50 *to* 350.

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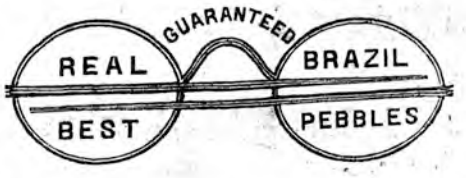

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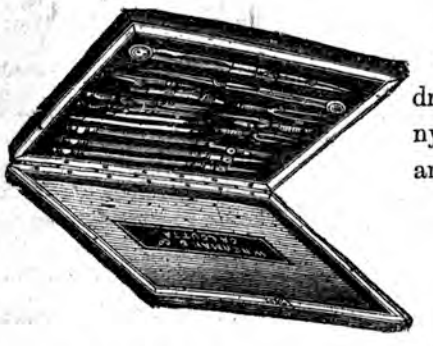

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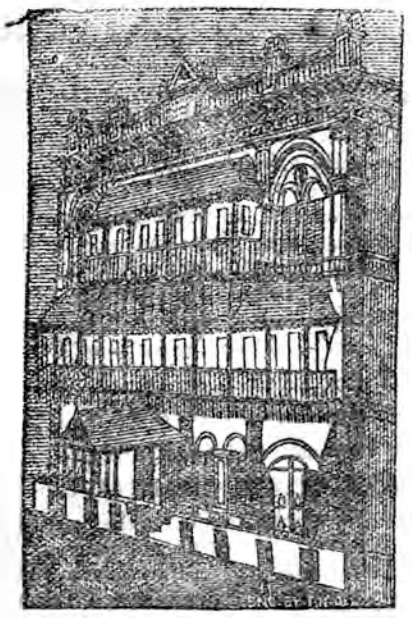

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